THE

Massachusetts Prison Association

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

AT THE FIRST

ANNUAL MEETING,

December 8th, 1890.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY PRINT.

1891.

Massachusetts Prison Association,

(Organized December 9, 1889).

Office : 1 Pemberton Square, Rooms 10 & 11.

President, Samuel Eliot.

Treasurer, Chas. C. Jackson, 24 Congress Street.

Vice-Presidents, Henry Lee, Richard H. Dana.

Secretary, Warren F. Spalding.

Board of Directors.

Samuel Eliot,
Frederick B. Allen,
E. D. Barbour,
Samuel J. Barrows,
Mrs. Susan H. Bertram,
Charles W. Birtwell,
J. Richard Carter,
Alexander Cochrane,
Charles P. Curtis, Jr.,
W. S. Fitz,
William Elliot Griffis,
Mrs. Eliza L. Homans,
William E. Huntington,
Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln,
Ellen F. Mason,
Frank Morison,
Lucy A. Read,
Joseph G. Thorp, Jr.,
William W. Vaughan,
Moses Williams.

Objects of the Association.

1. To enlighten public opinion concerning the prevention and treatment of crime.
2. To secure the improvement of penal legislation and prison management.
3. To protect society from habitual criminals.
4. To befriend the innocent and ignorant under accusation.
5. To promote the welfare of those placed on probation by the courts, and also of the families of prisoners.
6. To assist prisoners in the work of self-reform.
7. To aid released prisoners in living honorably.

Membership.

The payment of two dollars constitutes any person a member of this Association. The payment of twenty-five dollars at one time constitutes a life-member, and the payment of one hundred dollars an honorary life-member.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Prison Association was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Lower Hall, Monday, December 8, 1890, at 2.30 o'clock, P. M., President Samuel Eliot in the chair.

The following named officers were elected:

President, Samuel Eliot. Treasurer, Chas. C. Jackson, 24 Congress Street. Vice-Presidents, Henry Lee, Richard H. Dana. Board of Directors, Samuel Eliot, Frederick B. Allen, E. D. Barbour, Samuel J. Barrows, Susan H. Bertram, Charles W. Birtwell, J. Richard Carter, Alexander Cochrane, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., W. S. Fitz, William Elliot Griffis, Eliza L. Homans, William E. Huntington, Ellen F. Mason, Frank Morison, Lucy A. Read, Joseph G. Thorp, Jr., William W. Vaughan, Moses Williams.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary then read his annual report, as follows:—

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 8, 1890.

The Massachusetts Prison Association was organized on the 9th day of December, 1889. In February it opened rooms at No. 1 Pemberton Square, and began its work, Mr. Edmund A. Whitman being its Secretary. He resigned in May, and on the 17th of that month the present Secretary assumed the duties of the office. For the first few months the work was mainly that of organization, and until quite recently comparatively little has been done to carry out the larger plans of the Association. The

principal work at the office has been that of a local prisoners' aid society. This alone is sufficient to occupy nearly all the time of the force employed. There are many who come from the Boston House of Industry, at Deer Island; the Suffolk County House of Correction, at South Boston, the State Prison and the Massachusetts Reformatory, for aid, in one form or another.

The most important assistance given has not been by bestowing financial aid, though this is done, to some extent. A much more important service is performed by assisting discharged prisoners to secure employment. It frequently happens that a man applies for aid who really needs and wants the opportunity to earn a living. To give money to such a man is to injure him, even if he makes a good use of it, for it tends to destroy his spirit of self-reliance and to make it easy for him to depend upon some one else for support. Whenever the Association can find work for such a man, it does that, in preference to giving him money outright. This part of the work requires much time and effort; far more than would be expended in giving him a few dollars and sending him away. This cannot always be done, however. Many sober and honest men go for weeks without finding employment, even with the help and endorsement of friends who know them. The number of persons who are willing to employ a man who is known to have a bad record is very small, no matter how strong the reasons may be for believing in his good intentions. Many discharged prisoners are homeless and friendless, and it becomes necessary to assist them with money by paying their board, until employment can be found for them.

When a situation is secured, it is essential, in many cases, that tools shall be furnished, and there are considerable expenditures for this purpose, as well as for board and clothing. The expenditure for direct financial assistance is fully one hundred dollars per month, and must be considerably larger in the future, as the work increases.

During the last six months between thirty and forty men have secured situations by the assistance of the Association. In several cases men who have thus obtained work have had families dependent on them, and having obtained employment they have become self-supporting. The importance of rescuing a single family from pauperism, or of assisting one man to become self-supporting cannot be estimated, for when one has once reached the point where he is willing to be dependent upon others for support, he has entered upon a course which is likely to make him and his descendants a burden upon the community for many years, and possibly for generations.

Important as is this local work of aiding discharged prisoners, the Association has a larger and far more important one before it. What is necessary in Suffolk County is equally important in other parts of the Commonwealth. The magnitude of the work cannot be comprehended, but a few facts may give some idea of what may be and ought to be done. They are presented with the hope that they may give the people an idea of the extent of the crime class, and some comprehension of the importance of dealing wisely with it.

The latest published report of the Commissioners of Prisons covers the year ending September 30, 1889. The figures for 1890 will probably not vary materially from those of the preceeding year. The number of arrests for that year, for all offences, was 83,116. The arrests of males were 73,559 and of females 9,557. Of this number, arrests for drunkeness numbered 53,158—47,206 of males and 5,952 of females. These figures do not accurately represent the number of different persons arrested, for many were arrested several times during the year. It is probable, however, that the number of different persons was not less than 70,000. To this number should be added the large number who committed offences but were not arrested. It is safe to say that the number of persons who violated the laws of the Commonwealth, or the ordinances and by-laws of the cities and towns, was considerably in excess of 75,000, about 10,000 of

them being women. Careful computations show that fully as many more are connected with the wrong-doers, directly or indirectly, as husbands, wives, parents or children.

The lower courts (municipal, police and district) imposed nearly 67,000 sentences, and the Superior Court 2,227 more. There were 2,251 cases in which the accused were taken on probation, and the remainder were disposed of in various ways, many unimportant ones being placed on file, and many others ending in verdicts of acquittal.

Of the nearly 70,000 sentences imposed in the lower courts, nearly 48,000 were for drunkenness, a very large percentage being disposed of by fines and costs. The number of commitments to all the penal institutions, including the State and county prisons and the Boston House of Industry, was 34,094. Of these the commitments of males was 29,578 and of females 4,516. These figures do not represent the number of persons, many having been committed more than once during the year. The number of different persons imprisoned cannot be less than 25,000 and may be as large as 30,000.

If these commitments be further examined, it will be found that 27,288 of them were made because the persons convicted were unable to pay their fines. 23,776 of these were males and 3,512 were females. This fact suggests the poverty of the criminal class. As a rule the fines are from three to five dollars, yet more than 27,000 commitments were made because the persons convicted were unable to pay even that small amount. About one-fourth of these were able to obtain money from their friends to pay their fines and secure their release, but the other three-fourths could not do so, and were obliged to remain until the expiration of the time fixed by law for non-payment of fines.

Much has been said about the increase of crime in Massachusetts. The statistics show that the number of commitments has increased from 16,501 in 1879, to 34,094 in 1889, or more than one hundred per cent. But it should also be said that, of the increase of 17,593 in the number of commitments, only 375

were for offences against the person, and only 547 for offences against property. The great increase was in what are known as "offences against public order and decency." The increase in this class was 16,671. Of this number, 15,478 more were committed for drunkenness alone, in 1889, than in 1879. The increase in offences which are universally considered crimes has not varied materially from the increase in the population, while the growth of vice is very much more rapid, the commitments for offences against public order, etc., having increased more than one hundred and thirty per cent. between 1879 and 1889. Some of this may be due to the stricter enforcement of the laws, but that does not materially affect the figures.

Believing, as I do, that the vices of the people are far more perilous than their crimes,—that a drunkard is ordinarily a greater source of danger than a thief,—this increase in the vicious classes becomes, to me, a fact of very grave importance to the community.

The facts already given convey some idea of the magnitude of the problem which demands consideration. At least 150,000 persons are directly or indirectly involved in and connected with the crime class of the Commonwealth. More than 30,000 children are growing up in homes from which one of the family has been arrested for some offence within a year, and in the great majority of cases the offence was drunkenness, with all the degradation and poverty which that involves.

The thoughtful person who considers these facts will ask, "Can anything be done to improve this condition of things?" The Massachusetts Prison Association came into existence as a means of banding together those who are impressed with the question, and are trying to find an answer. It realizes that the problem is one of vast extent, and of the gravest import, not only to this generation but to the next, and it seeks the support of those who wish to aid in the solution of the problem.

Some things are already settled. There should be a prisoners' aid society wherever there is a prison. It need not be large,

but it should be composed of men and women who desire to help discharged prisoners and their families. Its work should not be confined to this class. It should endeavor to secure the careful administration of the laws, in such a way that those who are the habitual enemies of society shall be taken out of it, while at the same time it so interests itself in those who have committed their first offences that they shall be kept from falling permanently into the criminal class. To do this will involve much hard work, and ordinarily it will have to be done by a few persons, while many others will help by contributions of the funds needed.

There is another way of dealing with this question, and with this great army of the criminal and vicious, who are a constant menace to the community, endangering the property and the peace of good citizens and the purity of society, and causing large expenditures to secure the people from the danger which their presence involves. The community can ignore them. It has done this, as a rule, and may continue to do so. But the criminal and vicious classes, increasing with great rapidity, will not ignore the community. They must be supported and cared for. The cost of police, courts and prisons in Massachusetts, already involves a tax of nearly three million dollars annually. It costs money to help a man out of the criminal and pauper classes, but it will cost more to let him get into it, and the rescue of one family will be a sufficient compensation for all the expenditure of time, effort and money which is necessary in maintaining a local prisoners' aid association.

The Massachusetts Prison Association aims to promote an intelligent consideration of the laws which relate to crime. During the last session of the Legislature it rendered important service in this direction, being instrumental in securing the passage of the law providing for issuing of summonses instead of warrants for persons who have committed minor offences. It also promoted other advanced legislation, and did much to prevent the passage of bills which would have done great harm if they had been enacted.

The Commonwealth has no prison "system;" it has no "system" of criminal law. Men of all classes, old and young, youth who have committed their first offences and men who have spent their lives in crime, are brought together in the same institutions, with the results which might be anticipated. Men and women who ought to be kept out of prison are frequently sent away for slight offences, and others who should be permanently confined, for their own benefit and for the peace of the community, are allowed to escape with light sentences, based upon the pettiness of the crimes in which they were detected, rather than upon the characters they are known to bear.

These things cannot be prevented or remedied at once, but an intelligent understanding that criminals cannot be wisely dealt with as a mass, or by rule, but should be treated as individuals, would do much to improve the condition of affairs.

The establishment of the two reformatories in Massachusetts, at Sherborn and Concord, has been a great step in advance. But they have done far less than they might have done, because they have not had the co-operation of persons all over the State who understood their methods, and were willing to aid those who have been subjected to the reformatory treatment, when they were discharged. The great majority of the people have little or no interest in the hundreds who are discharged every year from the reformatories—hardly more than in the thousands which came from the county prisons.

The Prison Association hopes to arouse an intelligent interest in the improvement of methods of dealing with crime and criminals; to secure the improvement of the statutes whenever it is necessary; to promote the more careful and discriminating administration of the laws, and to secure for men and women who are trying to regain the places they have lost in the world, the assistance of those who have been more fortunate in birth, surroundings, temperament and circumstances.

In all this work money is needed, but the special need is the co-operation of persons who can help, with sound sense and

warm hearts, those who have gone astray. Some can give time and thought to this work; many others who are not gifted in such labor, or who cannot command time for it, can aid with generous contributions, in carrying on the local aid work, and in extending the organization throughout the State.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer was read by Mr. J. G. Thorp, Jr., as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From 915 Annual Memberships,	$1,830.00	
68 Life Memberships,	1,700.00	
12 Honorary Life Memberships,	1,200.00	
Donations,	1,043.40	
Income on Investment, and Interest,	32.68	
		$5,806.08

EXPENDITURES.

For Salary of Secretary,	$1,508.69	
Salary of Clerk,	248.00	
Rent of Office,	237.50	
General Expenses,	995.29	
Relief,	672.20	
$1,000 Atchison 4 per cent. Bond,	*827.50	
Balance on hand,	1,316.90	
		$5,806.08

*This Bond is still on hand.

The President then delivered an address upon the work of the Association, and the necessity for wiser methods in the solution of the problems which press for attention.

He was followed by the Secretary, who related some incidents of the relief work, showing its methods and some of the results.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women was next introduced, and read an interesting paper on prison punishments and the importance of kindness in promoting the reformation of prisoners.

The exercises were brought to a close by an address by Mr. Clement K. Fay, in which he explained the English prison system and methods.

At the close of his address the meeting adjourned.

WARREN F. SPALDING.

SECRETARY.

Form of Bequest.

The Massachusetts Prison Association is an incorporated body, and may receive property left to it by will. The following form of bequest is suggested to any who may desire to leave property to the Association: —

I give and bequeath to the MASSACHUSETTS PRISON ASSOCIATION the sum of———dollars, to be applied to the uses and purposes of the Corporation, under the direction of its Board of Directors.

Does Prison Reform Work Pay?

This is usually the first question asked by a person who is requested to become a member of a prison association. A partial answer is found in the great advance which has been made in the methods of dealing with crime and criminals during the last twenty-five years. In Massachusetts the most notable advance step has been the establishment of the two great reformatories. This was brought about by the concerted action of a few people who were interested in the subject. They were untiring in their efforts, and, after years of labor, saw the result in the establishment of institutions which are among the best in the world.

There has also been a very great improvement in the laws in regard to the treatment of crime and criminals, all over the country, due largely to the work of the National Prison Association, which has promoted much wise legislation. An organization whose purpose shall be to carefully study these problems, and to aid in their solution, cannot fail to do much good, in securing improved legislation, and in preventing that which is bad.

AIDING DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

There are those who doubt whether it pays to do anything for discharged prisoners. Many believe that efforts and money bestowed upon men who have committed crimes are thrown away, and that the relief work for discharged prisoners is useless. A few incidents, from many which might be given, will illustrate the error of such a belief.

Some months ago a plainly dressed man about thirty-five year old, came to the office of the Association. He had lived in one of the large manufacturing cities of Massachusetts for several years. Being an excellent mechanic he had earned large wages, most of which he had spent for drink. He had managed to keep his situation, being a good workman, his dissipation

rarely interfering with his work, though he drank heavily at night and on Sundays. One day, resenting a fancied insult, he struck another man, and was sent to prison for an assault. When discharged he was sent to Boston, and reached the city penniless. The Association cared for him. He wanted work, and walked many miles to get it, but failed. There were mills farther away, where work in his line was done, and money was supplied for his fare, so that he might go to them. He returned in each case unsuccessful. At length he found a place, in another kind of work, at wages barely sufficient to pay his board, and he has been there for weeks, abstaining from drink, and working industriously. He was discharged without an overcoat, and was unable to buy one. Late in December he sent to the Association two dollars, his first savings from his wages, preferring to repay a small part of the money spent for him, rather than to buy needed clothing—a very strong added proof of his determination to reform. It must be plain to anyone that but for the aid furnished by the Association this man could not have found his way back to the position of a self-supporting citizen. Homeless, friendless and penniless in Boston, he would have yielded easily to the temptation to drink, with all that would have followed, would soon have been arrested again, and in a little while would have been in the ranks of the confirmed criminals. The expenditure for board and fares was quite large, but it illustrates the importance of continuing aid in a deserving case, instead of giving only temporary relief, leaving the beneficiary as far as ever from self-support.

CAST OFF BY RELATIVES.

One of the most discouraging things in the work among the criminal class is found in the indifference of those who should be most interested. Not long ago a man about thirty years of age came to the office of the Association, having been discharged from a county prison not long before. He did not want money, but only a situation. He had been in prison three-fourths of the

time for the past twenty years. He had been sent to an institution for juvenile offenders for a petty offence when only a lad, his father and mother putting him away as unmanageable. When he was discharged his reform school companionships had made him worse than before he entered. His father and mother closed their doors upon him, and he soon committed a new offence, and was sent to prison. One term followed another, until he became a constant inmate of penal institutions. When he came to the rooms of the Association he was ill, and needed the care which could be had only in a good home. His father and mother had such a home, but they not only did not meet him at the prison gate, and take him to it, but refused to allow him to enter it. Another relative supplied his pecuniary wants, and said, "when he has shown that he can behave himself, I presume his father and mother will allow him to come home, but not till then." The result was what might have been expected. Lacking the help and encouragment which he needed, and the care which his condition demanded, he soon yielded to the temptation to drink, and disappeared, to re-appear, shortly, without doubt, in some penal institution. The Association cannot supply such wants as those of this man, but if it could foster a public sentiment which would lead the fathers and mothers of those who have gone astray to take more interest in their fallen children, it would do a good work.

ANOTHER CASE.

A few months ago a man sought the assistance of the Association who had formerly been in very different circumstances. His father is a wealthy and reputable citizen of a neighboring State. The son had fallen into bad associations, and had twice violated the laws, and been punished for his acts. During his second imprisonment his wife had succeeded in keeping their three children together only by the greatest effort, and by pawning almost all their household furniture, and much of their clothing. He came out of prison with a determination to lead a correct life, but with only money enough to provide food for a

few days. He was a skilled workman, but it was the dull season in his business, and he could not get work at once. The Association aided him considerably; furnished food and paid rent for a little while, and kept his family together. His father was appealed to, to aid in keeping them along until work could be found, but in vain. The man soon obtained employment, outside the State, and the Association paid the expense of sending him and his family to the place. He is working steadily, at very small wages, but he is a law-abiding citizen, and is supporting his family.

HELPED TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT.

Among the beneficiaries of the Association is a man about thirty-five years of age. He had a very strong appetite for drink, and when drunk would steal. Shortly after his marriage to a thoroughly reputable woman who did not know his habits he became intoxicated, and committed a theft, which was punished by a term in a house of correction. When he was discharged he came to the Association, asking for tools. His wife had worked hard during his absence, and had expended all her earnings in getting a little place where they could live. He was an excellent mechanic, and brought a letter from a former employer, promising him work if he had tools. He was assisted to purchase them, and was also aided with a little second-hand clothing which had been given to the Association. He went to work at once, and out of his earnings his wife has made several small payments upon the tools. He could not have obtained work without tools, but with them he secured employment, and when last heard from was doing well.

ANOTHER CASE.

Few who have not made the subject a study know how much damage is done when a family is broken up by the wrong act of one of its members. Among the men discharged from one of the county prisons, a few months ago, was one whose family had been completely wrecked by dissipation. He had married, years

ago, but the family life had not been pleasant. He formed bad habits, and his wife did the same; both sinking very low. At last he was sent to prison for petty assult upon his wife, committed when both were very drunk. When he was discharged he had no home. He was sober, and proposed to continue so. His wife was a drunkard, and the breach between them was so wide that he decided that it was best to live apart from her. He was a good workman, but had no tools. The Association furnished him a few tools. His daughter, a mere child, gave him from her scanty earnings the money for room rent, and he began life anew. He has obtained work enough, thus far, to barely support himself; has continued sober, and there is a good prospect that when his business becomes good he will find plenty of work. The small amount expended for tools for him has enabled him to get out of the position into which he had fallen.

OUT OF A LONG EVIL CAREER.

It happens not infrequently that after a man has pursued a wrong path for a long time he changes his course. Sometimes he does this because he becomes convinced of his folly; sometimes because something awakens new ambitions within him; sometimes from fear. There are scores and probably hundreds of men in Boston, to-day, who, after serving two or three—some of them a half dozen—sentences for serious offences have quit their lives of crime and are living as good citizens. This is also true of many who have been addicted to drink. There are many of them, who, after years of enslavement, have broken the fetters. One of this latter class came to the office of the Association several months ago. He was remembered as an habitual drunkard, for years, often drunk, and often in prison. He was just out of one of the minor prisons. He declared that he was determined to try once more, for he had learned a lesson while in prison which he should never forget, as he had seen an acquaintance, whose habits had been much like his own, die as a result of his dissipation. He needed a few tools for his trade. It

was clear that he could not get a living without them, but there was much reason to expect that he would sell them for drink. The possibility of his reformation was weighed against the chance that he would waste the money. The tools were purchased for him. He knew how weak he was, and he went into a suburban place, away from old companions, with the purpose of escaping temptation. He readily found work, for he was an expert workman. He has worked about eight months, steadily, never yielding to temptation, and has remained where he could only barely earn his board, rather than be in large places, at double the wages, where he would be more frequently tempted to drink. He has won back the confidence of many who had lost all hope for him. He says that the expenditure made by the Association for his tools saved him by giving him help at the critical moment.

A LITTLE ADVICE.

A youth of about seventeen was an applicant, some time ago, for a pair of shoes. He had had a bad reputation, and the officers who knew him in prison had little confidence in him. He had a place of employment, but would receive no wages for some time, and needed shoes. A second-hand pair was purchased, and given to him, with a little advice as to his conduct, especially emphasizing the importance of making himself useful, and remaining in one situation, no matter how poor it was, until another opened. Some weeks later he returned the money, and alluded to the advice, which had made so much impression upon him that he recalled it as having led him to take such a course that he had kept his place. At last accounts he was still doing well.

ONE THIEF LESS.

The community cannot afford to have a hungry thief about. No matter how much he may have suffered from his imprisonment, or how firm his resolutions for amendment may be, he is not likely to withstand the temptation which hunger adds to the others which press him into the wrong course. Among the

men who are well known to the police of this State is one who has been repeatedly in prison. He has never committed any very serious crime, but has been convicted of many offences which go to give a man a record as an habitual offender. He never steals when he is sober, and when at work he almost invariably keeps sober; The problem is to keep him at work. Few men will give employment to a man with such a record. When he last came from prison, last summer, the Association found a place for him, telling his employer all the facts about his past history. His wages were small, and he became greatly discouraged, but was urged at the Association office to remain, and work his way up. He has kept his situation several months, giving entire satisfaction to his employers, continuing to abstain from drink; avoiding his old companions, and doing his best to gain a position among law-abiding citizens. He has not a relative to speak to or write to; he has no home, but rooms in one place and takes his meals in another; and has not, for months, had a dollar in his pocket which was not actually needed for room rent, or meals, or clothing. But he has kept his purpose to do right, and is in a fair way to completely escape from the ranks of the crime class. Every property owner is safer because he has been helped into an honest life. This kind of work costs money, but it is a good investment, and will yield large profits.

THE DRIFT OF ANOTHER LIFE CHANGED.

One of the dreariest of the winter days a man came to the office, sent by a member of the Association, who asked that his case be investigated, and that if worthy he should be aided at her expense. He had served two sentences in the State Prison, for offences committed when he was drunk. He had gone from Boston when released from the second sentence, and some months later had returned for work. His money was soon spent, and he had not found employment. He had no decent friend in Boston. He had been so under the control of the appetite for drink that he would sell his clothes to get it. His wife was dead. He had

a little boy, many miles away, for whom he had the tenderest feelings. Though but poorly clothed, and without food, he resisted the temptation to drink, for the first time for many years, and came to the office entirely sober, but showing the signs of exposure and suffering. He was cared for until he recovered from the experiences through which he had passed, and was then sent out of the State, to his father's home. He arrived safely, and has begun life there with a new purpose. If he continues, the work for him will relieve the community from the burden of caring for another criminal or panper; and will probably save his boy from following in his father's steps.

NOT PERMANENTLY SELF SUPPORTING.

It frequently happens that a discharged prisoner applies for aid some time after his discharge. One of this class was an applicant to the Association for aid in the spring of 1890. He had been out of prison two or three years, and had been a good citizen. He lacked push and foresight. This lack had been the underlying cause of the commission of the offence which led to his first imprisonment. He had at the time of this later call, secured a situation, but had not money enough to buy the clothing needed for the position. He must have it, or lose his situation. It was therefore bought for him,at a cost of between two and three dollars. He remained in the place all summer, and when he returned to Boston, in the autumn, came to the office and paid back what had been expended for him. Weeks afterward he came again, quite ill, and penniless, desiring to be sent to his home, a score of miles from Boston. He had managed to live, but had not laid aside, out of his small earnings, a single dollar. He was sent home, that being the form of help which could be made most effective at the smallest expense. It is probable that he will always be upon the verge of pauperism, but if, by the expenditure of a dollar, once or twice a year, he can be kept from becoming a public charge, either as a criminal or pauper, it is undoubtedly a wise use of money.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The great need of the discharged prisoner is work. The Association endeavors to secure it for him, but the comparatively small number of persons who are known to be ready to take a man who has been in prison makes this difficult. Undoubtedly there are many who would be ready to take on such a man, but they are unknown at the Association rooms, and therefore cannot be utilized. We should like the names of a hundred employers who would be ready to give work to a discharged prisoner, if satisfied with his appearance.

If, in addition, we had the names of a hundred other persons who would personally interest themselves to find work for one of this class, and to look after him, it would further the work even more.

CLOTHING NEEDED.

It very frequently happens that a coat, a pair of pants, or a hat, or a pair of boots, will help a discharged prisoner even more than money. There are many readers of this paper who have in their houses discarded clothing which is good enough for these men. It will bring little if sold, and if allowed to remain in the house it will be ruined, and perhaps, by breeding moths, injure other and better clothing. If it is sent to the rooms of the Association it will be so used as to do some good. If any Boston reader has such clothing to contribute, and will drop a postal to the office, it will be called for. From out of town it may be sent at the expense of the Association, if the donor does not feel able to pay express charges.

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE.

If you wish to contribute to the funds of the Massachusetts Prison Association, send the amount of your gift to the Secretary, Mr. Warren F. Spalding, No. 1 Pemberton Square, Boston, (Room 11.) If you send a check, make it payable to Mr. Charles C. Jackson, Treasurer, and send it to the Secretary, as above.

SPECIAL WORK.

If you desire that your contribution shall be used for any special work, or in any special way, you can designate it for any purpose within the range of the Association's work, and it will be used as you wish.

Alphabetical List of Honorary Life Members and Life Members.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS.

Barbour, E. D., Sharon.
Chadwick, Mrs. Louisa, 69 Beacon St., Boston.
Eldridge, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Newtonville.
Fitz, W. Scott, 75 Beacon St., Boston.
Gardner, John L., 22 Congress St., Boston.
Hemenway, Mrs. Mary, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston.
Homans, Mrs. Eliza L., 184 Marlborough St., Boston.
Mason, Miss Ellen F., 1 Walnut St., Boston.
Mason, Miss Ida, 1 Walnut St., Boston.
Shaw, Mrs. Pauline A., Brookline.
Warren, Samuel D., 220 Devonshire St., Boston.
Waters, Mrs. Clara E. Clement, 131 Newbury St., Boston.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Appleton, Dr. William, 76 Beacon St., Boston.
Appleton, Mrs. William, 76 Beacon St., Boston.

Barbour, Mrs. Mary T., Sharon.
Barbour, Miss M. E., Sharon.
Barrows, Rev. S. J., 141 Franklin St., Boston.
Bertram, Mrs. Susan H., Hotel Brunswick, Boston.
Bigelow, Fanny C., Boston.
Bigelow, Dr. William Sturgis, 60 Beacon St., Boston.
Bremer, John L., 202 Devonshire St., Boston.
Brigham, Hon. Lincoln F., Salem.
Brooks, Mrs. Clara G., 92 Beacon St. Boston.
Brooks, James W., 4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.
Brooks, Miss M. W., 4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.
Browne, T. Quincy, Somerset Club, Boston.
Bullard, W. S., 5 Mount Vernon St., Boston.
Byrne, William (V. G.) 6 Allen St., Boston.

Cabot, Walter C., Brookline.
Cabot, Edward C., 62 Devonshire St., Boston.
Caleff, Benjamin S., 131 Devonshire St., Boston.
Carter, Franklin, Williamstown.
Carter, J. Richard, 246 Devonshire St., Boston.
Clark, Benj. C., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Clement, Miss Hope, 131 Newbury St., Boston.
Cochrane, Alexander, 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Colburn, Mrs. Frances E., Hopedale.
Coolidge, T. Jefferson, 60 State St., Boston.
Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic, Jr., Brookline.
Curtis, Charles P., 20 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Davenport, A. H., 96 Washington St., Boston.
Delano, Julia, New Bedford.
Eaton, William S., 70 Federal St., Boston.
Eliot, Samuel, 44 Brimmer St., Boston.
Endicott, William, Jr., 32 Beacon St., Boston.

Faulkner, George, 29 Greenough Ave., Boston.
Fay, Joseph Story, 88 Mount Vernon St., Boston.
Fay, Mrs. R. S., 172 Beacon St., Boston.
Fay, Miss Sarah B., 88 Mount Vernon St., Boston.
Forbes, J. Malcolm, 50 State St., Boston.
Ford, Daniel S., 41 Temple Place, Boston.

Head, Charles, 412 Beacon St., Boston.
Hemenway, Augustus, 10 Tremont St., Boston.
Hicks, Mrs. Mary D., 51 Chestnut St., Boston.
Hooper, Edward W., 50 State St., Boston.
Howe, G. D., 317 Dartmouth St., Boston.

Jaques, Helen L., Milton.
Johnson, Henry A., 27 Kilby St., Boston.
King, Franklin, Dorchester.

Lawson, Rev. Albert G., 41 Temple Place Boston.
Longfellow, Miss Alice M., Cambridge.
Lowell, Anna C., 245 Centre St., Roxbury.
Lyman, Arthur T., 39 Beacon St., Boston.

Meriam, Mrs. Joanna L., 223 Harrison Ave., Boston.
Merriman, Mrs. Helen, Worcester.
Mixter, Miss Madeline C., 120 Marlborough St., Boston.
Morison, Mrs. Leslie, 44 Chestnut St., Boston.

Norman, G. H., 343 Beacon St., Boston.

PEABODY, REV. DR. A. P., Cambridge.
PEABODY, OLIVER W., 113 Devonshire St., Boston.
PHILLIPS, MISS ANNA D., 23 Marlborough St., Boston.
PHILLIPS, MRS. JOHN C., JR., 299 Berkeley St., Boston.

RICHARDS, HENRY C., 129 Newbury St., Boston.
RICHARDSON, WILLIAM L., 225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

SEARS, FRED R., 51 Beacon St., Boston.
SKINNER, ELIZA B., 266 Beacon St., Boston.
SMITH, MRS. ANNE E., Hotel Putnam, Roxbury.

THAYER, MRS. NATHANIEL, 305 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

WALKER, GEORGE W., Malden.
WARE, MRS. CHARLES E., 41 Brimmer St., Boston.
WARREN, MRS. S. D., 67 Mount Vernon St., Boston.
WATERS, E. F., 131 Newbury St., Boston.
WHITMAN. MRS. SARAH W., 77 Mount Vernon St., Boston.
WOLCOTT, MRS. J. HUNTINGTON, 238 Beacon St., Boston.
WOOD, FRANK, Alban St., Dorchester.

Annual Members.

There were, at the time of the annual meeting, 915 Annual Members, each of whom had paid a fee of two dollars. Many of them had also made donations, in addition to their membership fees.